



Serial No. 09/365,678

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Patent Application

Inventors Eshwar Pittampalli Technology Center 2600  
Case 11  
Serial No. 09/365,678 Group Art Unit 2683  
Filing Date August 02, 1999  
Examiner S Smith  
Title A Method For Maintaining A Communication Link In Wireless Network Groups

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

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SIR:

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION

In response to the Office Action of August 15, 2001, reconsideration of the application is being requested. Claims 7-19 are in this application.

Claims 1-6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Zicker (US Patent No. 6,151,510). Claim 1 recites the limitations of "unregistering at a controller a dependent in communication with a master device using a communication channel on a frequency band  $f_{\text{band}}(1)$ " and "transmitting a message to the dependent indicating to the dependent to register with a communications network using a frequency band  $f_{\text{band}}(2)$ ." The Office Action alleges Zicker discloses, at column 4, lines 1-9 and column 20, lines 56-59, "unregistering at a controller a dependent in communication with a master device" and "transmitting a message to the dependent." Applicant respectfully disagrees.

First, Zicker does not disclose "unregistering at a controller a dependent in communication with a master device using a communication channel on a frequency band  $f_{\text{band}}(1)$ " At column 4, lines 1-9, Zicker discloses exchanging "registration information with the handset to

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establish or register the handset in the pico mode.” Exchanging registration information with the handset to register the handset is **not** the same as “unregistering at a controller a dependent...” At column 20, lines 56-59, Zicker discloses “...clearing of the registers...” Column 20, line 55 goes further to describe that the EEprom ram image registers are being cleared. By contrast, claim 1 does not require a register to be cleared. Claim 1 requires a dependent be unregistered, which is not the same as clearing a register of ram images.

Second, Zicker does not disclose “transmitting a message to the dependent indicating to the dependent to register with a communications network using a frequency band  $f_{\text{band}}(2)$ .” The Office Action does allege that Zicker discloses “transmitting a message to the dependent” **but** fails to allege that this message indicates “to the dependent to register with a communications network using a frequency band  $f_{\text{band}}(2)$ ”, as recited in claim 1. Thus, the Office Action had not alleged that Zicker discloses **all** the limitations of claim 1. Furthermore, Zicker does not disclose “...a message indicating to the dependent to register with a communications network using a frequency band  $f_{\text{band}}(2)$ .” Zicker discloses a piconet that exchanges registration information with the handset to establish or register the handset in the pico mode. When the handset is established or registered in pico mode, the handset then sends a message to the cellular system to forward its incoming calls to an authorizing pico station telephone number, such as the customer home number. See column 4, lines 10-14. The registration information being exchanged between the piconet and handset does not indicate to the handset to register with the cellular system. Accordingly, claim 1 is felt to be patentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Zicker.

Claims 2-6 depend upon and contain all the limitations of claim 1. Accordingly, claims 2-6 are also felt to be patentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Zicker.

Claims 7-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Zicker in view of Adachi (US Patent No. 6,256,334). The Office Action relies on the teachings of Zicker to disclose the limitations of claim 1 and the teachings of Adachi to disclose the additional limitations of claims 7-10. For the reasons discussed earlier, Zicker does not disclose all the limitations of claim 1. The Office Action does not allege that Adachi discloses all the limitations of claim 1. Since claims 7-10 depend upon and include all the limitations of claim 1, the combination of Zicker and Adachi does not disclose all the limitations of claims 7-10. Accordingly, it is felt that claims 7-10 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Zicker in view of Adachi.

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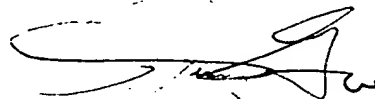
Claims 11-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Zicker in view of Adachi (US Patent No. 6,256,334). The Office Action alleges that everything in claim 11 is disclosed by Zicker in view of Adachi. Specifically, the Office Action alleges claim 1 is disclosed plus Zicker discloses searching at a dependent for one or more frequencies, registering the dependent with a first master device, monitoring for frequencies, and registering the dependent with a second master device. Frequency hopping sequence is alleged to be disclosed by Adachi. Applicant respectfully disagrees. First, for the reasons discussed earlier, Zicker does not disclose all the limitations of claim 1. Second, the Office Action fails to allege that all the limitations of claim 11 are disclosed by either Zicker or Adachi. Specifically, the Office Action fails to allege that Zicker or Adachi discloses “searching at a dependent for one or more frequency hopping sequences **from a set of frequency hopping sequences**”, “the first frequency hopping sequence being associated with the first master device”, “monitoring for frequency hopping sequences **in the set**” and “registering the dependent with a second master device **if the dependent detects a signal transmitted on a second frequency hopping sequence associated with the second master device having a higher signal strength than a signal transmitted on the first frequency hopping sequence.**” Third, Zicker nor Adachi do not disclose all the limitations of claim 11. Accordingly, it is felt that claim 11 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Zicker in view of Adachi.

Claims 12-19 depend upon and contain all the limitations of claim 11. Accordingly, claims 12-19 are also felt to be patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Zicker in view of Adachi.

One month extension fee is due.

Respectfully submitted,

Eshwar Pittampalli



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Date: 17 December 2001